ACTIVE AND PASSIVE DICTIONARIES

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Annotation: The great economic, cultural and political achievements of the Republic of Uzbekistan since independence have been reflected in the rich and ancient language of the Uzbek people. A number of words and phrases have become obsolete. At the same time, new words such as marketing, dealer, management, which express social relations in the conditions of independence, have been introduced. replaced by an Uzbek alternative.

Keywords: Language, grammatical features, dictionaries, literary.

We know that the changes, reforms, innovations that take place in society are directly reflected in the language. In particular, the Uzbek language needs to know the meaning of the words that came after independence and to help the general population. absorption remains one of the important functions.

This article provides information on the history of Uzbek lexicography, its achievements and goals, as well as the "Explanatory Dictionary of Modern Uzbek Active Words".

In the context of globalization, it is important to preserve the purity of our national language, increase its vocabulary, create Uzbek alternatives to modern terms in various fields, and ensure their uniform use. [1]

We know that our language has a rich past. In particular, the vocabulary of our language is very rich and productive. There is a lot of work done in the field of lexicography. If we look at the history of lexicography, we have valuable dictionaries that have made a significant contribution to the development of other languages.

Such dictionaries include Mahmud Kashgari's Devonu lug'otit turk (11th century) (which contains valuable materials on the lexicon, partly phonetic and grammatical features of the Turkic languages of that time), Al-Zamahshari's Muqaddimat ul adab ( XII century) (This work is an Arabic-Persian-Turkish-Mongolian 4-language dictionary, in which the Turkic words reflect the Central Asian Turkic literary language of the XII-XIII centuries), “ The book is a four-language dictionary entitled "Comprehensive translation of Turkic and Ajami and Mongol and Persian" (its author is still unknown. It is known that it was compiled in Egypt in 1245.

The Turkic language materials in the dictionary are Mongol invasion. (Dashti corresponds to the language of the Kipchaks who migrated from Kipchak to Egypt), Abu Hayyan's dictionary and grammar book "Kitab ul idrok li-lisonul atrok" (XIV century) (The work describes the features of the Kipchak language, Kipchak language It is partially compared with the Oghuz (Turkmen) language. In the process of comparison, other Turkic languages such as Tatar, Bulgar, Uyghur Kehurnoma (17th century) by Muhammad Yaqub Chinggis (a 19th-century manuscript of the Chigatoycha-Persian dictionary is kept at the Institute of Oriental Studies in Tashkent), by Muhammad Riza Muntahab ul-lug'at (XVIII century) (This dictionary explains the Arabic, Tajik and partially Uzbek words used in Navoi's works. His manuscripts are kept in Tashkent and St. Petersburg), Mehdikhan's Maboni al-lug'at wa Sangloh (18th century, 1760). (The work consists of two parts, the first of which is called "Maboni al-lug'at" or "Sarfu nahv lug'ati chig'atay". This part is a grammatical essay of the old Uzbek language. The second is called "Sangloh". Chigatoycha "is a Persian dictionary).

Dictionaries and philological works created by Oriental scholars were studied in depth by Uzbek linguists, some of
them were translated into Uzbek and their texts were published. S. Mutalibov translated "Devonu lug'oti turk" from Arabic into Uzbek and published it in 3 volumes.

Alisher Navoi, the founder of the Uzbek literary language, decided to write his work "Muhokamatul-lug'atayn" in order to theoretically substantiate the lexical richness and methodological features of our native language with the Persian language. In this work, he demonstrates with convincing evidence that his vocabulary has a wide range, rich and concise artistic word forms and means, in order to show his contemporaries that our native language has become a literary language. To prove his point, Navoi compares the meanings of 99 verbs and noun phrases in his native language with Persian.

He showed that the Turkic language is superior in many respects, especially in synonyms, homonyms and even in other respects. For example, he analyzed about ten synonymous forms of the word "cry" with examples. The great scholar's work "Muhokamatul-lug'atayn" created synonyms, homonyms in Uzbek lexicography and laid the foundation stone for the creation of dictionaries of antonyms.

The great economic, cultural and political achievements of the Republic of Uzbekistan since independence have been reflected in the rich and ancient language of the Uzbek people. A number of words and phrases have become obsolete. At the same time, new words such as marketing, dealer, management, which express social relations in the conditions of independence, were introduced.

A number of words that were forcibly included in the dictionary of the Uzbek language during the dictatorship were introduced during independence, replaced by an Uzbek alternative. For example, a calendar is a calendar, an office is an office, a secretary is a secretary, an address is an address, a process is a process, and an economy is an economy.

We know that the changes, reforms, innovations that take place in society are directly reflected in the language. In particular, the Uzbek language needs to know the meaning of the words that came after independence and to help the general population. absorption remains one of the important functions. There is a strong need to create an explanatory dictionary of words that are actively used in the modern Uzbek language in order to fully fulfill this urgent task. To meet this need, at the initiative and with the direct support of the Andijan Development Center of the Central Asia Free Exchange, scientists of Andijan State University have compiled a short one-volume "Explanatory Dictionary of Modern Uzbek Active Words".

The Explanatory Dictionary of Modern Uzbek Active Words differs radically from the previously created Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language in terms of the principles of selection, placement and interpretation of the dictionary. The dictionary contains only the words that are actively used in modern Uzbek. Therefore, it does not reflect historical and obsolete words, ie words that were used in a certain period of the history of the Uzbek language, but are no longer in use today. The dictionary works only in terms of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language. It does not include narrowly used professional or socially grouped words. Only words that are actively used in today's Uzbek language are included in the dictionary. That's why some scientific terms and words that are rarely used are not included in the dictionary.

According to the results of research, about fifteen thousand words (lexemes) at the level of the Uzbek language have been identified as active and are included in the dictionary. [1]

The emergence of such a dictionary is also important for foreigners who want to learn the Uzbek language. Because finding a word that is unfamiliar in a one-volume dictionary and knowing its meaning is much easier than in a multi-volume dictionary.

Today, our native language also makes a significant contribution to the glorification of Uzbekistan in the world, which is gaining more and more prestige in the international arena.

Uzbek language United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Sweden, Russia, Ukraine, China, Japan, South Korea, India, Turkey, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan is being studied at about 60 universities and more than 100 schools in countries such as Izistan. The number of foreign scholars and researchers conducting research in the Uzbek language and literature is growing every year. Thus, the creation of dictionaries such as the "Explanatory dictionary of active words of the modern Uzbek language" will further increase the prestige of our native language, will prevent a number of
difficulties in learning the Uzbek language. "An enlightened people who respect their own language have a deep respect for the mother tongue of others," the President said in his speech. Currently, along with Uzbek, Karakalpak, Russian, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tajik and Turkmen languages are actively used in educational institutions of our country. The great interest and aspiration of our youth to learn world languages is supported by the head of our state. Today, we all know that English, Russian, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Hindi and Urdu languages are taught in depth in the educational institutions of our country.

The traditions of our ancestors Musa Khorezmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sino, Imam Bukhari, Ahmad Fergani, Mahmud Zamakhshari, Alisher Navoi, who knew many languages and conquered the highest peaks of world science, continue. Translation dictionaries play an important role in this regard. They play an important role in learning other languages, mastering the full potential of their language, increasing literacy, and improving speech culture.

Translation dictionaries give the lexical unit of one language (the language being translated) the semantically equivalent of another language, the lexical unit of another language is translated and described. Examples of translation dictionaries include the following: V.V. Reshetov, "Uzbek-Russian dictionary" (Tashkent, 1957); Ya.R.Binyaminov, T.Z.Mirsoatov, "German-Uzbek dictionary" (Tashkent, 1964); J.B.Bronov, X.R.Rahmonberdiyev, X.S. Barnojajayeva, Ye.A.Anisimov, "English-Uzbek dictionary" (Tashkent, 1968); T. Alikulov, D. Bozorova: "French-Uzbek dictionary" (Tashkent, 1973) and others.

Translation dictionaries are also one of the most widely used active dictionaries in Uzbek lexicography. In particular, the use of Russian-Uzbek dictionaries is unique. Examples of these dictionaries are the 5-volume "Russian-Uzbek dictionary" (Tashkent, 1950-1955), one-volume "O ' Uzbek-Russian Dictionary " (Moscow, 1959).

Translation dictionaries play an important role in expanding the use of the Uzbek language and the study of the state language by our compatriots of different nationalities.

Today, when the issue of the state language has become one of the main principles of our national idea, the creation and implementation of new active dictionaries of our language remains one of our primary tasks.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: “At present, the population, especially our youth, receives various information mainly from the Internet and social networks. Therefore, it is necessary to present our native language in an attractive and interesting way, to create computer programs in the Uzbek language, online textbooks, electronic dictionaries. We need to make full use of the Internet and intensify our work to promote the Uzbek language.” [2]

Our linguists and lexicographers have a number of responsibilities. In the words of our President, our native language, which has become a real sultan of his house, is: "Uzbek, one of the oldest and richest languages in the world, is a symbol of our national identity and independent statehood, invaluable spiritual wealth, great value." [2]

References